Putting a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Together

(What exactly is the Department Looking For?)

Dallas Grossman
Division of Water Quality
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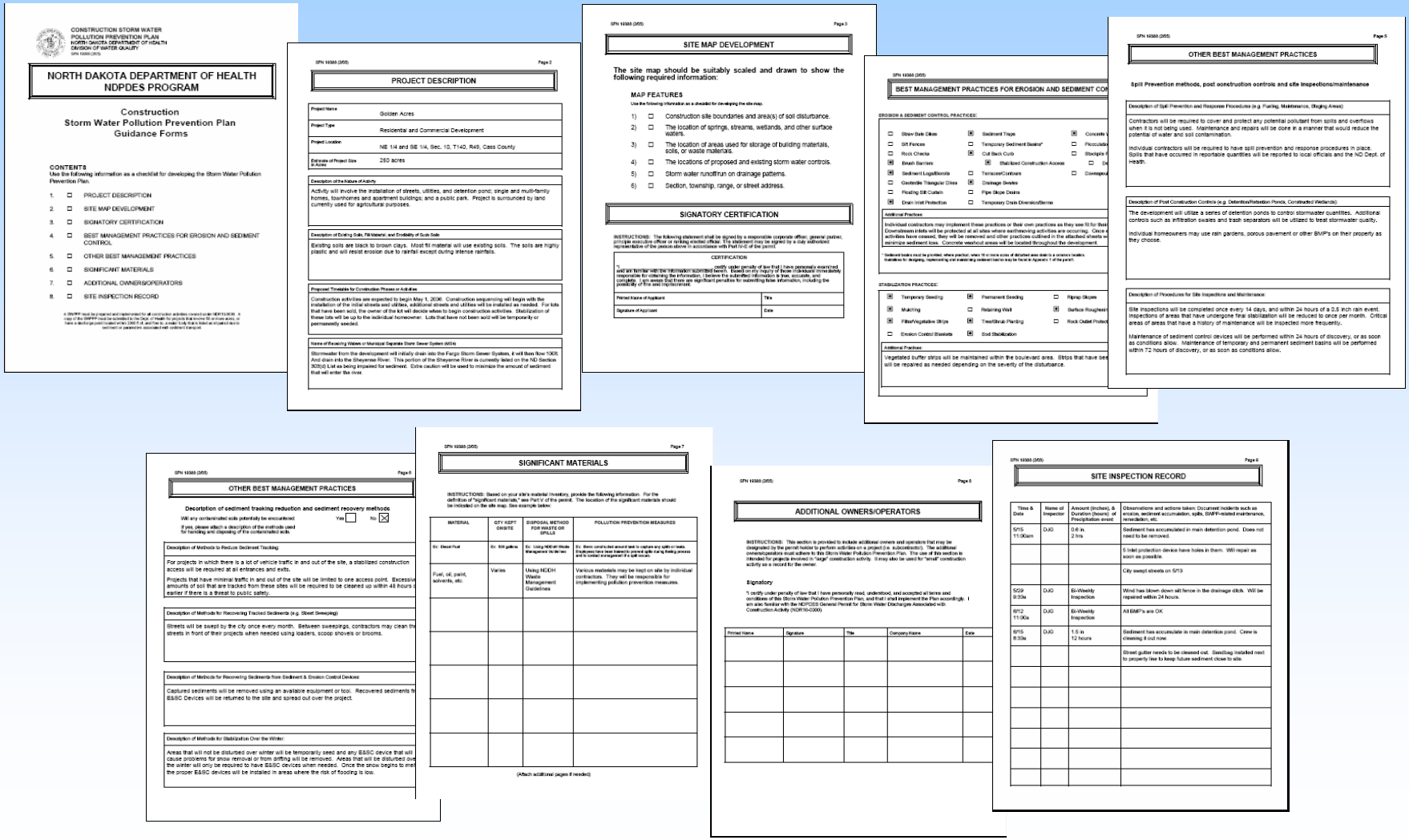
NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT of HEALTH

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan



CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NDPDES PROGRAM

Construction
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Guidance Forms

CONTENTS
Use the following information as a checklist for developing the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

1. ☐ PROJECT DESCRIPTION
2. ☐ SITE MAP DEVELOPMENT
3. ☐ SIGNATORY CERTIFICATION
4. ☐ BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
5. ☐ OTHER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
6. ☐ SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS
7. ☐ ADDITIONAL OWNERS/OPERATORS
8. ☐ SITE INSPECTION RECORD

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Name	Golden Acres
Project Type	Residential and Commercial Development
Project Location	NE 1/4 and SE 1/4, Sec. 10, T140, R49, Cass County
Estimate of Project Size in Acres	250 acres

Description of the Nature of Activity
Activity will involve the installation of streets, utilities, and detention pond; single and multi-family homes, townhomes and apartment buildings; and a public park. Project is surrounded by land currently used for agricultural purposes.

Description of Existing Soils, Fill Material, and Erodibility of Such Soils
Existing soils are black to brown clays. Most fill material will use existing soils. The soils are highly plastic and will resist erosion due to rainfall except during intense rainfalls.

Proposed Timetable for Construction Phases or Activities
Construction activities are expected to begin May 1, 2006. Construction sequencing will begin with the installation of the initial streets and utilities, additional streets and utilities will be installed as needed. For lots that have been sold, the owner of the lot will decide when to begin construction activities. Stabilization of these lots will be up to the individual homeowner. Lots that have not been sold will be temporarily or permanently seeded.

Name of Receiving Waters or Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
Stormwater from the development will initially drain into the Fargo Storm Sewer System, it will then flow 10KE And drain into the Sheyenne River. This portion of the Sheyenne River is currently listed on the ND Section 303(d) List as being impaired for sediment. Extra caution will be used to minimize the amount of sediment that will enter the river.

SITE MAP DEVELOPMENT

The site map should be suitably scaled and drawn to show the following required information:

MAP FEATURES
Use the following information as a checklist for developing the site map.

1) ☐ Construction site boundaries and area(s) of soil disturbance.
2) ☐ The location of springs, streams, wetlands, and other surface waters.
3) ☐ The location of areas used for storage of building materials, soils, or waste materials.
4) ☐ The locations of proposed and existing storm water controls.
5) ☐ Storm water runoff/run on drainage patterns.
6) ☐ Section, township, range, or street address.

SIGNATORY CERTIFICATION

INSTRUCTIONS: The following statement shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer, general partner, principle executive officer or ranking elected official. The statement may be signed by a duly authorized representative of the person above in accordance with Part IV-E of the permit.

CERTIFICATION

I, _____, certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that I am responsible for obtaining the information. I believe the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

Printed Name of Applicant	Title
Signature of Applicant	Date

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES:

☐ Straw Bale Dikes	☑ Sediment Traps	☑ Concrete
☐ Silt Fences	☐ Temporary Sediment Basins*	☐ Flocculate
☐ Rock Checks	☑ Cut Back Curb	☐ Stockpile
☑ Brush Barriers	☑ Stabilized Construction Access	☐ De
☑ Sediment Logs/Blankets	☐ Terraces/Contours	☐ Dewatering
☐ Geotextile Triangular Dikes	☑ Drainage Swales	
☐ Floating Silt Curtain	☐ Pipe Slope Drains	
☑ Drain Inlet Protection	☐ Temporary Drain Diversion/Berms	

Additional Practices:
Individual contractors may implement these practices or their own practices as they see fit for their Downstream inlets will be protected at all sites where earthmoving activities are occurring. Once activities have ceased, they will be removed and other practices outlined in the attached sheets w minimize sediment loss. Concrete washout areas will be located throughout the development.

* Sediment basins must be provided, where practical, when 10 or more acres of disturbed area drain to a common location. Guidelines for designing, implementing, and maintaining sediment basins may be found in Appendix 1 of the permit.

STABILIZATION PRACTICES:

☑ Temporary Seeding	☑ Permanent Seeding	☐ Riprap Slopes
☑ Mulching	☐ Retaining Wall	☑ Surface Roughening
☑ Filter/Vegetative Strips	☑ Trees/Shrub Planting	☐ Rock Outlet Protection
☐ Erosion Control Blankets	☑ Sod Stabilization	

Additional Practices:
Vegetated buffer strips will be maintained within the boulevard area. Strips that have be will be repaired as needed depending on the severity of the disturbance.

OTHER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Spill Prevention methods, post construction controls and site inspections/maintenance

Description of Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (e.g. Fueling, Maintenance, Staging Areas):
Contractors will be required to cover and protect any potential pollutant from spills and overflows when it is not being used. Maintenance and repairs will be done in a manner that would reduce the potential of water and soil contamination.

Individual contractors will be required to have spill prevention and response procedures in place. Spills that have occurred in reportable quantities will be reported to local officials and the ND Dept. of Health.

Description of Post Construction Controls (e.g. Detention/Retention Ponds, Constructed Wetlands):
The development will utilize a series of detention ponds to control stormwater quantities. Additional controls such as infiltration swales and trash separators will be utilized to treat stormwater quality.

Individual homeowners may use rain gardens, porous pavement or other BMP's on their property as they choose.

Description of Procedures for Site Inspections and Maintenance:
Site inspections will be completed once every 14 days, and within 24 hours of a 0.5 inch rain event. Inspections of areas that have undergone final stabilization will be reduced to once per month. Critical areas of areas that have a history of maintenance will be inspected more frequently.

Maintenance of sediment control devices will be performed within 24 hours of discovery, or as soon as conditions allow. Maintenance of temporary and permanent sediment basins will be performed within 72 hours of discovery, or as soon as conditions allow.

OTHER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Description of sediment tracking reduction and sediment recovery methods

Will any contaminated soils potentially be encountered: Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, please attach a description of the methods used for handling and disposing of the contaminated soils.

Description of Methods to Reduce Sediment Tracking
For projects in which there is a lot of vehicle traffic in and out of the site, a stabilized construction access will be required at all entrances and exits.

Projects that have minimal traffic in and out of the site will be limited to one access point. Excessive amounts of soil that are tracked from these sites will be required to be cleaned up within 48 hours earlier if there is a threat to public safety.

Description of Methods for Recovering Tracked Sediments (e.g. Street Sweeping)
Streets will be swept by the city once every month. Between sweepings, contractors may clean the streets in front of their projects when needed using loaders, scoop shovels or brooms.

Description of Methods for Recovering Sediments from Sediment & Erosion Control Devices
Captured sediments will be removed using an available equipment or tool. Recovered sediments fr ES&C Devices will be returned to the site and spread out over the project.

Description of Methods for Stabilization Over the Winter:
Areas that will not be disturbed over winter will be temporarily seed and any ES&C device that will cause problems for snow removal or from drifting will be removed. Areas that will be disturbed ove the winter will only be required to have ES&C devices when needed. Once the snow begins to mel the proper ES&C devices will be installed in areas where the risk of flooding is low.

SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

INSTRUCTIONS: Based on your site's material inventory, provide the following information. For the definition of "significant materials," see Part V of the permit. The location of the significant materials should be indicated on the site map. See example below.

MATERIAL	QTY KEPT ONSITE	DISPOSAL METHOD FOR WASTE OR SPILLS	POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES
Ex: Diesel Fuel	Ex: 500 gallons	Ex: Using NDDoH Waste Management Guidelines	Ex: Berm constructed around tank to capture any spills or leaks. Any spills that have been will be cleaned up the following morning and a report to the spill issued.
Fuel, oil, paint, solvents, etc.	Varies	Using NDDH Waste Management Guidelines	Various materials may be kept on site by individual contractors. They will be responsible for implementing pollution prevention measures.

(Attach additional pages if needed)

ADDITIONAL OWNERS/OPERATORS

INSTRUCTIONS: This section is provided to include additional owners and operators that may be designated by the permit holder to perform activities on a project (i.e. subcontractor). The additional owners/operators must adhere to this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The use of this section is intended for projects involved in "large" construction activity. It may also be used for "small" construction activity as a record for the owner.

Signatory

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally read, understood, and accepted all terms and conditions of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and that I shall implement the Plan accordingly. I am also familiar with the NDPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (NDR10-0000).

Printed Name	Signature	Title	Company Name	Date

SITE INSPECTION RECORD

Time & Date	Name of Inspector	Amount (inches), & Duration (hours) of Precipitation event	Observations and actions taken: Document incidents such as erosion, sediment accumulation, spills, SWPP-related maintenance, remediation, etc.
5/15 11:00am	DJG	0.6 in. 2 hrs	Sediment has accumulated in main detention pond. Does not need to be removed.
			5 Inlet protection device have holes in them. Will repair as soon as possible.
			City swept streets on 5/13
5/29 9:30a	DJG	Bi-Weekly Inspection	Wind has blown down silt fence in the drainage ditch. Will be repaired within 24 hours.
6/12 11:00a	DJG	Bi-Weekly Inspection	All BMP's are OK
6/15 8:30a	DJG	1.5 in 12 hours	Sediment has accumulate in main detention pond. Crew is cleaning it out now.
			Street gutter needs to be cleaned out. Sandbag installed next to property line to keep future sediment close to site.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Construction Permit: *Page 7; Part II.C*

- **All** construction projects must develop and implement a SWPPP!!!
- The objective of the SWPPP is to identify potential sources of sediment or other pollution from construction activity and ensure practices are used to reduce pollution.
- The SWPPP is not only a tool for the regulators to review, but for your employees to review if they have any questions.
- The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is **not** the same as the Storm Water Management Plan.
- Sites that are less than 1 acre (e.g., office construction) and are covered under the permit may use a generic SWPPP template for each site, and Appendix 2 of the general construction permit.

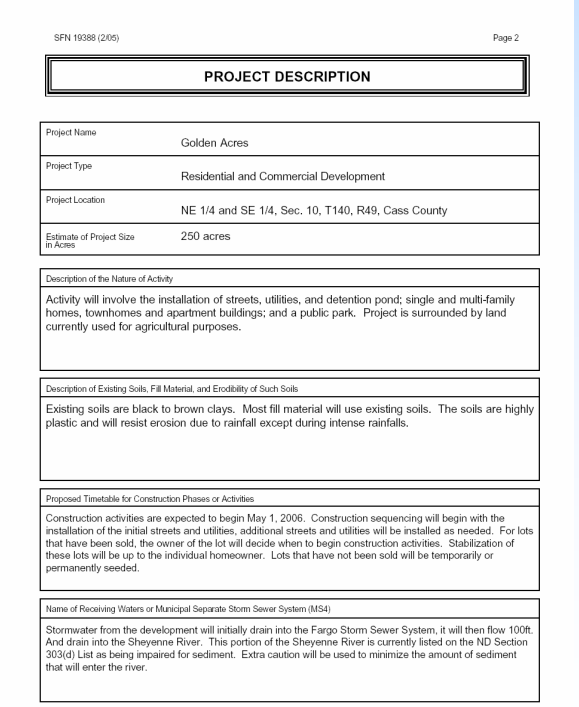
- You do not have to use the forms provided by the state, but you must include all of the information found on the forms.
- Some project plans will have the SWPPP in the Erosion and Sediment Control Sheets.
- A different SWPPP must be developed for every construction project that disturbs 1 acre or more, or is part of a larger common plan of development.
- Information that usually stays the same:
  - Spill Prevention and Response
  - Procedures for Site Inspections and Maintenance
  - Methods to Reduce Sediment Tracking
  - Methods for Recovering Tracked Sediment
  - Methods for Recovering Sediment
  - Significant Materials

Contents of a SWPPP

- Project Description
- Site Map Development
- Signatory Certification
- Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control
- Other Best Management Practices
- Significant Materials
- Additional Owners and Operators
- Site Inspection Record

Project Description

- Name
  - Name used to reference the project or site.
- Type
  - Residential, commercial, industrial, roadway, waterway, marina, dam, oil and gas, public works, etc…
- Location
  - The physical location of the site.
  - Easy to locate
    - Township-Range-Section
    - Lot-Block-Division
    - Street Address
    - Latitude-Longitude
    - Roadway and Mile Marker
    - Directions



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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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Activity will involve the installation of streets, utilities, and detention pond; single and multi-family homes, townhomes and apartment buildings; and a public park. Project is surrounded by land currently used for agricultural purposes.

Description of Existing Soils, Fill Material, and Erodibility of Such Soils

Existing soils are black to brown clays. Most fill material will use existing soils. The soils are highly plastic and will resist erosion due to rainfall except during intense rainfalls.

Proposed Timetable for Construction Phases or Activities

Construction activities are expected to begin May 1, 2006. Construction sequencing will begin with the installation of the initial streets and utilities, additional streets and utilities will be installed as needed. For lots that have been sold, the owner of the lot will decide when to begin construction activities. Stabilization of these lots will be up to the individual homeowner. Lots that have not been sold will be temporarily or permanently seeded.

Name of Receiving Waters or Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

Stormwater from the development will initially drain into the Fargo Storm Sewer System, it will then flow 100ft. And drain into the Sheyenne River. This portion of the Sheyenne River is currently listed on the ND Section 303(d) List as being impaired for sediment. Extra caution will be used to minimize the amount of sediment that will enter the river.

Project Description

- Project Size
  - Total area of the project
  - Given in Acres or square feet… NOT COST
  - Must include all support activities associated with the project
    - Borrow and fill
    - Portable concrete or asphalt batch plants
    - Onsite equipment staging areas
    - Material storage areas
    - Excavated material disposal areas
  - For development, residential, commercial, and industrial areas, the entire property or platted area should be included along with the disturbed area

Project Description

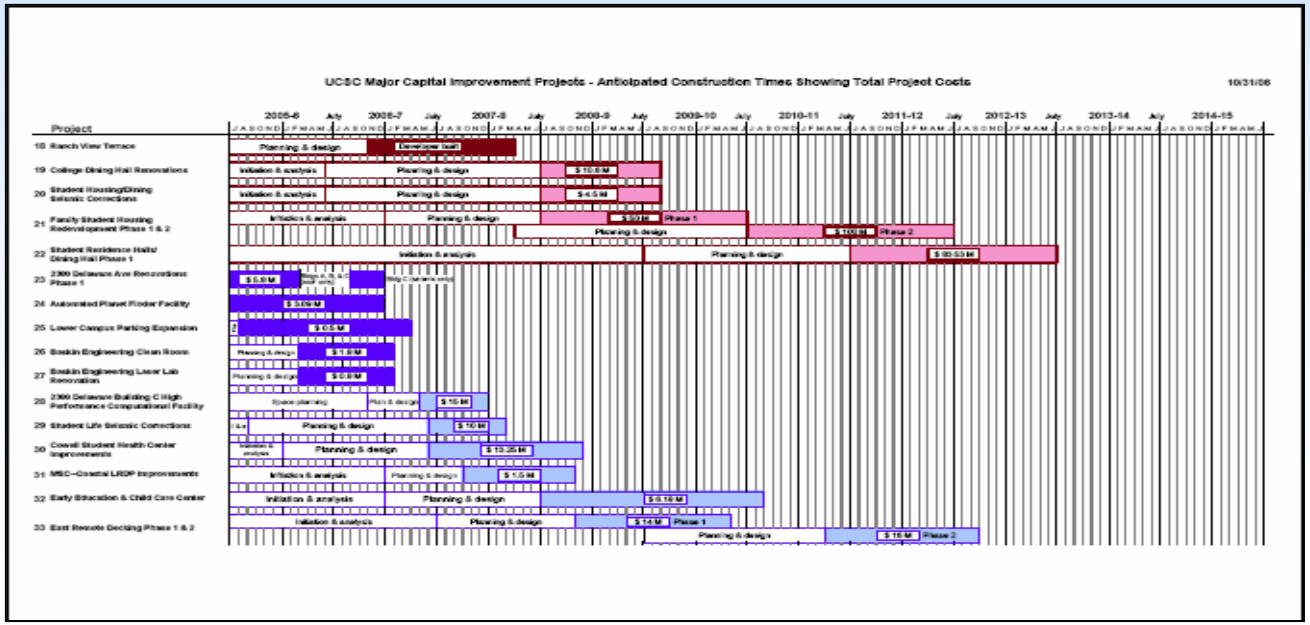
- Nature of Activity
  - Describe the nature of all activities being performed on site
    - Type of structure being constructed
    - Above and underground utilities
    - Paving
    - Mill and overlay
    - Reconstruction
    - Demolition
    - Etc….

Project Description

- Existing Soils, Fill Material, and Erodibility of Such Soils
  - Description of the soils that will be encountered
  - Soil classification, or
  - Generic soil type
    - Silt, sand, clay, gravel, etc…
  - Erodibility includes the susceptibility of the soil to erosion by
    - Water and wind
    - During wet and dry conditions

Project Description

- Timetable for Construction Phases or Activities
  - Proposed start and end dates of all construction phases or activities.
  - Since these are proposed dates, they may change.
  - If phasing is conducted, the separate phases must be indicated, along with the amount of area being disturbed during each phase.



Project Description

- Activity start and end dates include
  - Roadway projects
    - Earthmoving, utility, paving, and final stabilization
  - Building projects
    - Earthmoving, utility, building, paving, and final stabilization
  - Development projects
    - Earthmoving, roadway projects (and all associated roadway construction activities), transfer dates, and final stabilization
  - Public Works projects
    - Earthmoving, utility, building, paving, and final stabilization
  - Demolition projects
    - Demolition, utility removal, earthmoving, and associated reconstruction

Project Description

- Name of Receiving Waters or Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
  - Describe the drainage path runoff takes as it leaves the site.
    - List the path up to the first named-waterbody, or wetland.
    - List all the municipal, county or state operated storm sewer(s) or drainage ditch(s) that are encountered along the way.

Project Description

- Include whether or not the waterbody is:
  - Listed in the ND Section 303(d) List of Water Needing Total Maximum Daily Loads, or
  - If a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been allocated for the waterbody.

North Dakota 2006 Integrated
Section 305(b) Water Quality Assessment Report
and
Section 303(d) List of Waters Needing
Total Maximum Daily Loads

Submitted to EPA
April 13, 2006

Approved
June 27, 2006

Nutrient and Dissolved Oxygen
TMDLs for Lake Hoskins in
McIntosh County, North Dakota

Final: August 2006

Prepared for:
USEPA Region 8
999 18th St.
Suite 300
Denver, CO 80202

Prepared by:
Jim Collins Jr.
Environmental Scientist
and
Michael J. Ell
Environmental Administrator

ND Department of Health
Division of Water Quality
Gold Seal Center
918 East Boulevard Avenue, 4th Floor
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947

North Dakota Department of Health
Division of Water Quality

Project Description

- If a waterbody is listed on the 303(d) List as impaired due to sedimentation/siltation, then the *Distance to the Waterbody* must be included.

- If a TMDL allocation has been developed for the waterbody or the overall watershed, then
  - A list of the particular pollutants must be included, and
  - The SWPPP must be developed to satisfy Part I.B.5 of NDR10-0000.

NDR10-0000

PART I – PERMIT COVERAGE AND LIMITATIONS

B. Discharges Not Covered

5. Discharges to waters for which there is a total maximum daily load (TMDL) allocation for sediment and/or parameters associated with sediment transport are not covered unless you develop a SWPP plan that is consistent with the assumptions, allocations and requirements in the approved TMDL. If a specific numeric wasteload allocation has been established that would apply to the project's discharges, the permittee(s) must incorporate that allocation into its SWPP plan and implement necessary steps to meet that allocation.

Example:

“The site drains to the Bismarck storm sewer and discharges into a tributary of Hay Creek. Hay Creek is listed as impaired for sediment on the 303 (d) list and is 1000 feet from the site.

Certification

The SWPPP shall be signed by a:

- Responsible Corporate Officer,
- General Partner,
- Principal Executive Officer,
- Ranking Elected Official, or
- Duly Authorized Representative of that Person

Certification

A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department; and

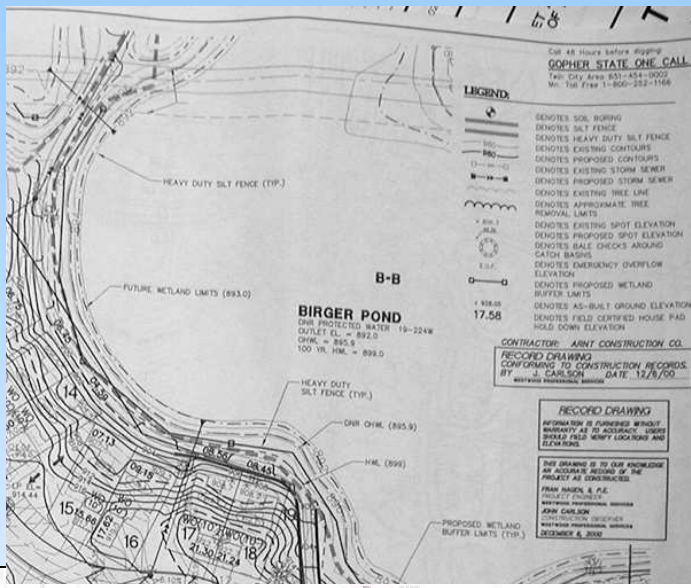
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation or the regulated facility, such as a position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.

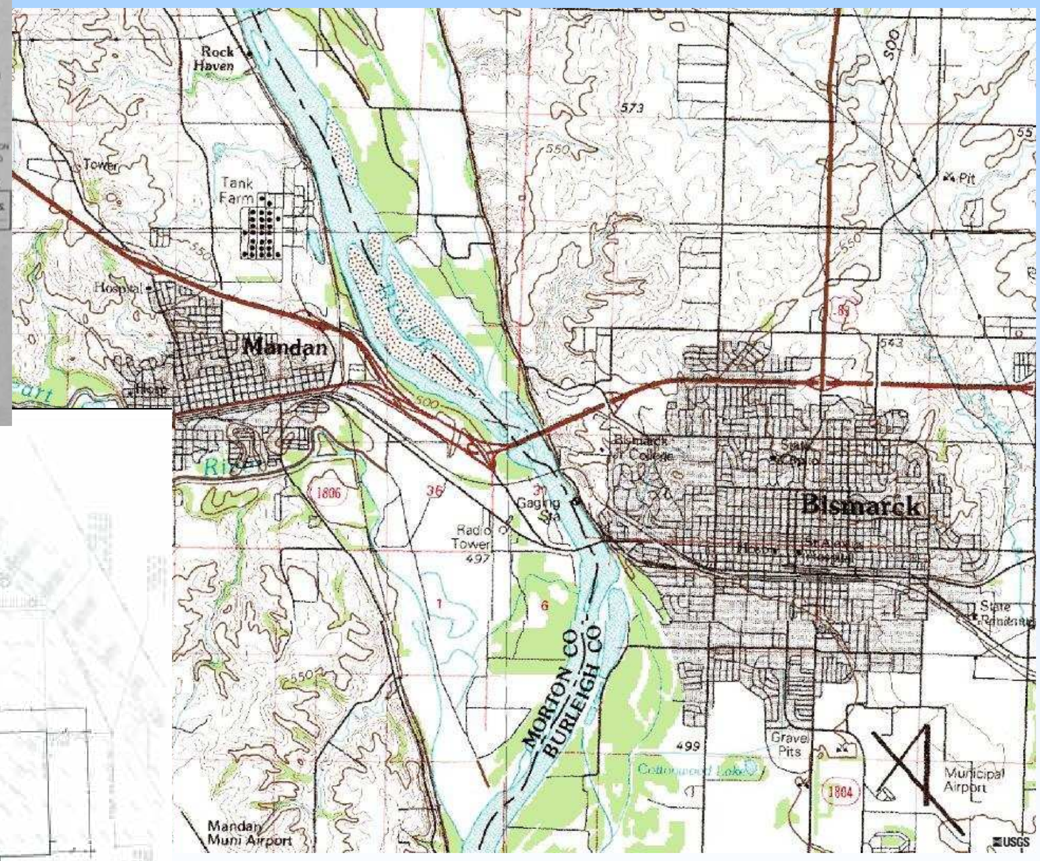
Site Map

The site map shall be suitably scaled and drawn and shall show the following information:

1. Construction site boundaries and area(s) of soil disturbance
2. The location of springs, streams, wetlands, and other surface waters
3. The location of areas used for storage of building materials, soils, or waste materials
4. The locations of proposed and existing erosion and sediment controls and storm water conveyance systems (curb and gutter, storm sewer catch basins, drainage ditch, etc.)
5. Storm water runoff/run on drainage patterns
6. A physical location description of the site, such as Twp-Rng-Sec, street address, etc.

Site Map


GOPHER STATE ONE CALL
LEGEND:
B-B
BIRGER POND
RECORD DRAWING


Rock Haven
Tower
Tank Farm
Hospital
Mandan
Bismarck
Radio Tower 497
Gaging Sta
MORTON CO.
BURLEIGH CO.
Gravel Pits
Municipal Airport
Mandan Muni Airport
Pit
USGS

Site Map

The following must be documented on the site map whenever a change occurs.

- The removal, addition, or adjustment or any erosion and sediment control.
- Areas of the site that have been temporarily or permanently stabilized
- Areas of the site that have achieved final stabilization
- The date that storm sewer inlets and drainage ditches are connected and become live
- The date the change is made
- The initials of the individual responsible for the change.

Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control
(or BMPs for ESCs)

- Describe all BMPs that will be used on site
- Indicate the location and stage of installation of a BMP
- If a BMP is added or removed, it must be indicated in the SWPPP
- The list given in the guidance form does not include every type of BMP
- BMPs used on site that are not on the list must be included under the “ADDITIONAL PRACTICES” section

Methods used for Handling and Disposing of Contaminated Soils

- Describe the plan of action for handling and disposing of contaminated soil, when encountered
- The description shall include:
  - Type of contamination
  - Disposal location
  - Method of removal
  - Method of transport

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

1. Describe the standard operating procedures to <u>reduce</u> spills
   - Sealing drums, buckets and jugs;
   - Training employees proper fueling procedures;
   - Proper storage or placement of significant materials away from drainage ways or bodies of water; and
   - Properly handling waste material or fluids from all maintenance and repair work

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

2. Describe the standard operating procedures implemented after a spill occurs.
   - Methods and tools used to
     - *Contain*
     - *Cleanup*
     - *Dispose*
   - Spill response hierarchy and associated telephone

     (i.e., foreman → superintendent → local emergency response → ND Department of Health → US Environmental Protection Agency)

Reportable Spills

- Reportable Spills are those which:
  - Threaten or are in a position to threaten waters of the state, such as surface and ground water;
  - Cause immediate danger to human health or safety;
  - Cause harm or threaten to harm wildlife or aquatic life;
  - Oil spills which will not impact waters of the state, but exceed 10 gallons; and
  - Releases in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4)

Definitions

- CFR
  - Code of Federal Regulations
- CERCLA
  - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- 40 CFR 110
  - Discharge of Oil
- 40 CFR 117
  - Determination of Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances
- 40 CFR 302
  - Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification

Post Construction Controls

- List all post construction controls that have been or will be designed into the project, or will be used to control or treat storm water runoff after the project is completed.
  - Ponds
  - Wetlands
  - Infiltration Devices
  - Filter Devices
  - Channels and Swales
  - Oil and Grit Separators
  - Specific Pollutant Treatment Devices
  - Storage Tunnels
  - Treatment Trains
  - Etc.

- Include the design of the control.
- If there are no post construction controls, use “NOT APPLICABLE”.

Procedures for Site Inspection and Maintenance

1. Inspection Procedures
   - Responsible individual(s)
   - Inspection frequency
   - Method of recording inspections
2. Maintenance Procedures
   - Response to deficiencies
   - Responsible individual(s)
   - Maintenance frequency
   - Method of recording maintenance activity

- Responsible individual(s) MUST be familiar with the permit conditions, and with the proper installation and operation of the control measures.
- Inspection frequency may differ depending on site conditions; the inspection frequency requirements are outlined in Part III.A

Methods to Reduce Sediment Tracking

- Describe BMPs used to reduce the amount of sediment deposited onto paved roadways (or surfaces) by vehicles and equipment.
  - Designated area for employee parking
  - Parking on grassed, graveled or paved surfaces
  - Prohibiting vehicles or equipment from entering when muddy conditions exist
  - Removing mud from tires before leaving the site
  - Using a designated exit that is cleaned often

Methods for Recovering Tracked Sediment

- Methods used to remove deposited sediment from paved surfaces
  - Loaders
  - Shovels
  - Brooms
  - Street Sweepers
- The removal frequency
  - The frequency may differ between the permit and local ordinances
  - Appendix 1 of NDR10-0000: “Accumulation of tracked sediment must be removed from all off-site paved surfaces within 48 hours, or if applicable, within a shorter time specified by local authorities”
  - Remove by the end of the day, or
  - Within 24 hours

Recovering Sediment from ESC Devices

- Describe the methods used to determine when an erosion or sediment control requires cleaning or maintenance
- Describe what methods will be used to clean and/or maintain the control to allow it to function properly

Winter Stabilization Practices that will be Utilized

Describe all BMPs that will be utilized to stabilize the site before snowfall and frozen ground conditions

- Indicate areas where cover crop will be planted and/or where dormant seeding will take place, and indicate what conditions must exist to allow each;
- What ESCs will be installed to prepare for spring runoff, and what conditions must exist;
- What ESCs must be removed or dismantled due to a public safety issue or local ordinance, and when they will be replaced or reassembled before spring runoff occurs;
  - Creating flooding conditions
  - Personal injury issues
  - Snowmobile traffic issues
  - Creating drifting conditions
  - Etc.
- Some local authorities require, by ordinance, that certain controls be removed during a certain time of year.

Significant Materials

- List each significant material that will be stored on site.
- Indicate:
  1. Maximum quantity that can be on site
  2. Disposal methods for waste material (recycling, land application, burning, etc.)
  3. Disposal method for all material contaminated by a spill (recycling, land application, burning, etc.)
  4. Pollution prevention measures used to prevent and/or capture any spill or leaks (employee training, covering containers, containment areas)

Significant Material

Any material that has the potential to be carried off-site by storm water runoff.

- Liquids
- Powders
- Dust Granules
- Soil and Other Sediments
- Building Material
- Debris
- Hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA (*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*)
- Chemicals that must be reported pursuant of Section 313 of Title III of SARA (*Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act*)
- Waste Products
  - Ashes
  - Slag
  - Sludges

Significant Material

- Materials may include, but are not limited to:
  - Soil
  - Diesel fuel
  - Gasoline
  - Kerosene
  - Oils
  - Grease
  - Anti-freeze/coolant
  - Cleaning solvent
  - Asphalt
  - Cement mix
  - Concrete wash water
  - Mortar
  - Curing compounds
  - Admixtures
  - Wastewater from construction
  - Glues, adhesives
  - Paints
  - Wood preservatives
  - Joint compound, wall and ceiling texture
  - Gypsum board
  - Pesticides
  - Permanent seeding fertilizer

Additional Owners and Operators

- Signed by any additional:
  - Partners;
  - General Contractors;
  - Subcontractors;
  - Utility Companies; or
  - Other individuals involved with the site
- Upon signing, the additional owner or operator certifies that they have read, understand and will adhere to the SWPPP

Site Inspection Record

The minimum amount of information that must be reviewed during a site inspection

- Time and date
- Name of inspector
- Amount and duration of precipitation event
- Observations noted during the inspection
  - Erosion
  - Sediment accumulations
  - Spills
  - SWPPP related maintenance
  - Remediation
  - ESC maintenance
  - Any other item that would result in non-compliance with NDR10-0000
- Actions taken to bring the site into compliance with NDR10-0000

Records Revision

- Record all revisions made to the SWPPP or Site Map
  - Error in paperwork;
  - Change to BMPs; or
  - Removal, addition or adjustment of ESCs
- Must include
  - The item revised;
  - The revision made;
  - Date of revision; and
  - Initials of responsible individual making the revision.

Finally

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is a living document and should closely mirror actual site conditions!!

Questions?

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